

## WEALTHY WIDOW CHOKED TO DEATH BY 3 BURGLARS

Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols  
Fought Hard for Life  
Against Masked Men.

## SERVANTS' STORIES PUZZLE POLICE

Rings Torn from Victim's Fingers  
—Husband Founder of Firm  
of Austin, Nichols & Co.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, widow of a millionaire founder of the wholesale jewelry firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., was strangled to death in her home, 3 East Seventy-ninth Street, at 9:30 last night by burglars.

According to the story told by Onnie Tals, Mrs. Nichols' second man, and a maid, who were alone with her in the house, the murderers were three masked men, who forced their way in at the point of revolvers, tied and gagged her, and then proceeded to strangle her. Mrs. Nichols' second man, Onnie Tals, was seen outside the Nichols house at 8:50 o'clock last night by the maid when he went out.

"I paid no attention to the men because they were friends of Onnie's," she said the police.

Tals at once gave their names and mentioned a poolroom in 125th Street where they would be likely to be found.

As told by Tals and the maid, Mrs. Nichols was reading in her sitting room and they were talking in the butler's pantry when the door bell rang, and the second man, in the absence of the butler, whose night out it was, opened the front door, where stood a man with a package in his hand. Tals says that as he stepped forward to take the package the murder of a revolver was pressed against his chest.

At the point of the gun the intruder forced Tals to step back into the hall, shut the door softly, tied Tals's hands behind his back and backed him into the corner, near the umbrella stand.

Maid Bound and Gagged.

The servant girl, wondering what had happened to detain Tals at the door, walked out of the butler's pantry to investigate. She saw the first man opening the doors again to admit two companions, who wore masks and carried revolvers. Immediately she was tied, gagged and roped to a chair in the hall.

She managed, she said, to wiggle loose in what seemed to her about three minutes, and released Tals. Together they made their way up two flights of stairs.

Mrs. Nichols then lay across the threshold of the sitting room. The maid ran to the telephone and called up Lieutenant Birmingham, of the East River station.

He went in a car for an ambulance, which brought Mrs. Delahunt and Kent, of Flower Hospital, to the Nichols house at 9:35 within ten minutes after the murder had been committed, according to the servants' story.

When Dr. Delahunt reached the third floor he saw the maid bending over Mrs. Nichols, loosening a bunch of keys attached to her mistress's wrist. The maid jumped back, surprised, as he approached the body. He found that Mrs. Nichols had been dead at least an hour and a half. In fact the body was cold and had begun to stiffen.

Victim Fought for Life.

Everything about the body indicated clearly to the physicians that Mrs. Nichols, who was sixty years old, had been choked to death. Her face was blue, a sheet had been tied around her throat, and to make the strangulation complete, a bureau cover had been tied about her neck.

Her side combs were broken to bits and her glasses were smashed, one of a lens being found near the body, the other fifteen feet away down the hall.

Her hair was disarranged, and there were no rings on her fingers. The maid admitted that her mistress always wore a complete set of jewelry, and that she carried with her several boxes containing her jewelry.

At this time Inspector Faurot and Detective Jones had arrived with details of the case, and the keys and the combs with her personal effects were turned over to them.

When she told her story implicating three friends of Tals' Captain Jones took the second man in an automobile to 3 East Seventy-ninth Street, at 2 a. m. they had not returned.

After taking flashlight pictures of the body, showing the exact arrangement of everything in the house when the murder was committed, Inspector Faurot began to give the maid the third degree.

Police Grill Servants.

The fact that the second man and the maid, the only persons in the house last night, told conflicting stories induced the police to grill them for further details.

On the corner of Fifth Avenue and East Seventy-ninth Street, adjoining the Nichols residence, is the house of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac D. Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick Stafford live at No. 6, on the other side, and Mrs. Henry Schneidewitz, jr., at No. 8.

Mrs. Isaac V. Brookway lives at No. 1, on the corner of the opposite side of the street, and Mrs. Alice Kellogg at No. 7. The residence of Harry Payne Whitney is on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and James B. Duke's home is on the corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Nichols was married in 1878 to James Griggs, of Springfield, Mass. James Edwin Nichols died in July last year while taking the baths at Marienbad, Austria. He retired from active business in 1909. For many years he was identified with the Irving National bank, of which he was a director and vice-president.

His home, where Mrs. Nichols was murdered last night, is filled with hunting trophies and memoirs of his numerous outdoor sports.

From her husband's estate Mrs. Nichols inherited the income from \$1,000,000 and the house in East Seventy-ninth Street.

## MRS. SAGE, 87, GIVES \$60,000

Remembers Native City, Syracuse—University Gets \$10,000.  
Mrs. Russell Sage celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday yesterday at Lawrence, Long Island, by presenting the city of Syracuse, where she was born, with checks for \$60,000. Syracuse University is one of the institutions to receive \$10,000.

## FEARY TO AID DEFENSE

Retired Rear Admiral Offers Services to Navy Department.  
Portland, Me., Sept. 8.—Robert E. Feary, who was retired by act of Congress with the rank of rear admiral in recognition of his discovery of the North Pole in 1902, has offered his services to the Navy Department for any duty he may be called on to perform.

## FORD PEACE OFFER NOW \$10,000,000

People Must Be Taught War's Glamour Is False, Says Motor Maker.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Detroit, Sept. 8.—Henry Ford says he will follow his million-dollar peace offer with one of \$9,000,000 more, if necessary. Relative to his peace campaign, Mr. Ford says he already has men employed in the active formulation of plans toward bringing the question before the entire country.

Mr. Ford acknowledged there were obstacles in his path, and spoke of the criticism of his views, but, unshaken in his stand, said he would devote \$10,000,000 to the campaign, if necessary.

"I believe thoroughly that education is necessary to insure peace in the United States," said Mr. Ford. "The people must be taught that the glamour and glory painted into war pictures are false. They must be shown that preparedness for war creates war. They must learn how their taxes are used for military preparations in times of peace, only to be wasted along with their lives in times of war."

"The first thing I would like to do is to tear out of our school histories the pages glorifying war. Boys and girls now are taught that war is something to be proud of and that all soldiers are heroes. They are not shown the horrors of it, nor told the sadistic facts about the selfish commercialism of the men who inspire it."

"We need new histories in our schools. And the men to write them are still unknown to the world. We need new ideas from young men who will give their lives to the work. I imagine that the man who will write our first new history is some young professor in one of our universities. I am sure that we can find a man like Mr. Bryan to write it."

"We don't have to confine our efforts along educational lines to children, however. It is surprising how quickly old people will adopt new views."

"I have been severely criticized for my peace views, and I expect more criticism of them. I expect to take a fall out of my critics just about as often as they take one out of me."

## EX-VANDERBILT WHIP HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

Blue Ribbon Winner at Garden Shows Accused by Jeweller.

Bernard F. S. Gregory, winner of several blue ribbons on his exhibits at the last horse show in Madison Square Garden and a former professional whip for the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, is locked up at Police Headquarters as a fugitive from justice on the charge of grand larceny preferred by the police of Newport.

He was arrested in his three-room suite at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon.

By interrogating and piecing together a note Gregory had tried to destroy, detectives were able to recover from the hotel safe a horseshoe stickpin of diamonds and emeralds claimed by Udell & Ballou, jewellers, in Newport.

According to the police, Gregory was trying to sell the pin for \$50. He expected to take it to Newport and expected to return it to the jewellers as soon as he went back to Newport. Inspector Tobin says Gregory also took a gold cigar case when he took the Wilson, driver for Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

To back up his contention that he was once wealthy, Gregory exhibited a check stub to show he had purchased four horses for \$4,000 several years ago from Emil Seelick, president and secretary of the Knickerbocker Stable Company, at 238 West Fifty-fourth Street. He tried to get the check back from the company, but the company refused to ask for assistance in getting back. Gregory told the police that he expected \$50,000 from the estate of his aunt, who had recently died in England.

## FLORIDA HURRICANE CAUSED 21 DEATHS

More Than Twenty Persons Lost from Wrecked Vessels.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 8.—Reports reaching here to-day indicate that the death toll of the recent hurricane on the Florida coast will reach twenty-one.

Eight of the crew of the schooner John G. Whilden, ashore at Port St. Joe, were lost. The schooner Gertrude, with nine men aboard, was last seen on Friday, with masts gone and helpless. A diving boat of the sponge fishery, with four men, has been missing since last week, and is believed lost.

## FAT MAKES HER END LIFE

Woman Feared 220 Pounds Would Kill Husband's Love.

Mrs. Mamie Friend, twenty-eight years old, weighing 220 pounds, became despondent yesterday because she feared her husband, John, of 234 East Forty-eighth Street, might not love her if she continued to put on flesh.

She drank four ounces of creosol, and died on the way to Flower Hospital.

## GRAND DUKE OUT; LIBERALS GAIN DOUMA CONTROL

Russia Reorganizes to Fight War to Successful Finish.

## CZAR ASSUMES FULL COMMAND

Commander in Chief Sent to Fight Turks in the Caucasus.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Sept. 8.—Like a bolt out of the blue came the news of the transfer of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the chief command of the entire Russian forces to the comparatively minor sphere of operations in the Caucasus and the assumption of supreme authority by the Czar.

The change, foreshadowed yesterday in a message from the Czar to President Poincaré of France, is officially proclaimed to-day in an army order issued by the commander in chief and in an imperial announcement. The Grand Duke is appointed Viceroy in the Caucasus and commander in chief on the Russian southern front, to succeed Count von Voronoff-Dashkoff.

The removal of the Grand Duke came as a complete surprise to military observers here, where the brilliancy of his Galician campaign and the successful extrication of the Russian armies from the Teuton grip have been generally acclaimed. Except that his is the lot that generally falls to the unsuccessful general, the reasons for his removal are hard to understand.

With the Austro-German advance slowed up by the approach of winter, and with the Russian front, despite its terrible battering and shortage of ammunition, still unbroken, it was considered that the grand duke had done almost all that was humanly possible.

New Douma Majority Formed.

Observers here, however, are inclined to connect the shake-up in military command—by far the most momentous that has been made in any nation since the beginning of the war—with the formation of a Liberal majority.

The formation of a Liberal majority, instead of the Conservative bloc, to lead the government is of no less momentous importance to the future of the Russian Empire, and by many is seen as the first step toward responsible parliamentary government.

The "Novoye Vremya," which announces the formation of the new majority, composed of the Liberal and Progressive elements, and which for fifteen years has retained a reputation as a political weather vane, comments as follows on the significance of the change:

"After a year of war we now witness a union of all social groups upon a general programme of political action. What is impossible a year ago has been realized."

"A union on a single political programme, responding to the requirements of the day, of parties differing in political creeds—this is a fact of great importance whose consequence cannot but be reflected immediately in the entire policy of the empire."

Czar Certain of Victory.

The army order issued and signed by the Czar as sent by the Reuter correspondent in Petrograd is as follows:

"To-day I have taken supreme command of all my forces of the sea, and measure of self-defence which the commander of the underwater boat was compelled to adopt by the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic."

The news of the return of the submarine and the commander's report has not yet been published in Germany.

There is still no report available here with regard to the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian.

Doubt U-Boat Sank Hesperian.

Persons in a position to speak with authority assert positively the conviction that the steamship Hesperian was not torpedoed by a German submarine, but at least, under the conditions thus described.

The assumption that the Hesperian was sunk by a German submarine is met with ever increasing doubt in official circles. Although authorized quoted comment is withheld for the time, the positiveness of the opinions expressed informally by individuals who may be assumed to have authoritative information is noteworthy. In these quarters it is believed the Hesperian must have struck a mine, or possibly was destroyed by some agency other than a submarine. It was then, when it was not torpedoed by a German submarine under the conditions set forth in press dispatches and in accounts given by passengers.

These persons point out that such

## GERMANY SAYS ARABIC WAS SUNK TO SAVE U-BOAT

Official Note Offers to Submit Question of Reparation to The Hague.

## SUBMARINE AFRAID OF BEING RAMMED

Commander So Reports to Admiralty—Search of Vessels Ordered Hereafter.

Berlin, Sept. 8 (via London, Sept. 8, 2:50 a. m.).—Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic by a German submarine was communicated to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, yesterday evening.

The note ascribes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defence on the part of the submarine, expresses the German government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby, and offers to refer the questions of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

The note reveals in detail the instructions to submarine commanders concerning their treatment of liners. They are ordered not to attack a passenger steamer except in case of an attempt to escape after it is ordered to halt or unless its actions indicate an intention to attack the submarine.

This action followed the return to its base of the submarine which torpedoed the liner Arabic. Its commander reported the Arabic's actions were such that he believed she was about to attack the submarine. He fired, he said, in self-defence.

The commander of a German submarine which has returned to its base has reported to the Admiralty that he believed the Arabic was about to attack the submarine. He fired, he said, in self-defence.

According to the U-boat commander's report, the submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine was about to be attacked and the commander declared, swung around and headed toward the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The captain reports that he continued to observe the actions of the liner until he saw the Arabic again change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, as if she had sighted the undersea boat. Then the commander of the submarine, believing his craft was in danger, submerged her and fired a torpedo.

Report Communicated to Gerard.

This news was communicated immediately to James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, for transmission to Washington.

Prior to the receipt of the report of the submarine commander Admiralty officials were of the belief that the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high official of the Foreign Office, in discussing the case with The Associated Press, said the commander of the submarine evidently had adequate reasons for believing the submarine was about to be attacked and was justified in taking steps necessary to save his boat and crew. The torpedoing of the Arabic, according to this official, could not be considered an unprovoked act of self-defence which the commander of the underwater boat was compelled to adopt by the alleged suspicious actions of the Arabic.

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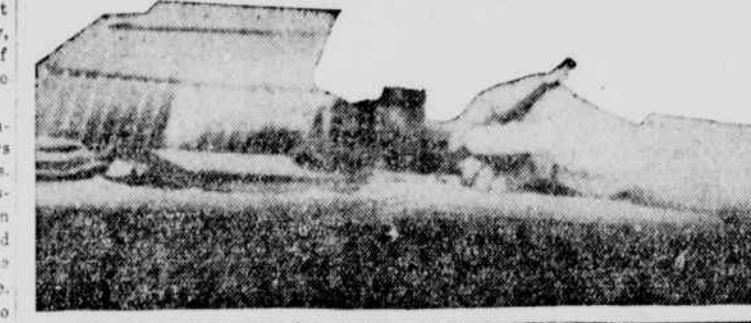
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# Bernstorff Backs Agency Here to Support Munition Plots; Dumba Slated for "Vacation"

THREAT THAT DROVE TEUTONS FROM ARMS WORKS.

"A few days ago German subjects in America were warned that everybody who assisted in the manufacture of war materials abroad for the enemies of the empire would be punished for high treason in accordance with Paragraph 89 of the German Penal Code. This announcement prompted many Germans who had been active perhaps for years in industrial enterprises devoted to peaceful labors, but who now found themselves for months in an arsenal, which executed with gusto the fat contracts for war materials, to conscientiously lay down their work. A situation was thus caused which created a new patriotic and humane task for German-Americans and those friendly to Germany."



GREELEY PHOTO SERVICE

## Helf! Deutschen Arbeitern!

Arbeitsstellen und Geldmittel dringend erwünscht.

Die aus Kriegsmaterial-Fabriken ausgetretenen Arbeiter sollten in friedlichen Betrieben Aufnahme finden, oder während Stellungslosigkeit unterstützt werden.

William Boyes, head of the agency supported by Ambassador Count von Bernstorff to care for workmen induced to leave their work in munitions plants, is shown above at his desk at 136 Liberty Street. Below, in German characters, are headlines from an advertisement in the "Staats-Zeitung," while in the box is a translation of the threat advertisement conveyed. The headlines read: "Help German Workmen." "Jobs and Money Urgently Needed." "Workmen who quit their jobs in war munitions plants are to be placed in peaceful industries and to be supported during their lack of employment."

## BULGARIA GETS TURKISH RAILWAY

Will Take Possession of Dedegatch Line in Ten Days.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Sofia, Sept. 8 (dispatch to "The London Morning Post.")—The Premier has stated in an interview that the Turkish-Bulgarian agreement for the cession of the Dedegatch railway has been concluded. The concession consists of the railway line, with the Karagatch station and a strip of territory, two kilometers deep, along the left bank of the Maritza. The right bank of the river Tundjia has not been ceded.

## DUMBA MUST GO BELIEVED TO BE WILSON'S VIEW

President Decides on Action, but Keeps His Decision Secret.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson has decided on the course he will pursue toward Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador here, who proposed to foment strikes and other labor troubles among Austrians and Hungarians employed in ammunition factories in this country. Announcement of his action is expected soon.

## AMERICAN BOY FIGHTS AGAIN

Wounded at Ypres, He's on Way to Gallipoli Now.

South Orange, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Timothy Barrett, of 348 Valley Street, to-day received word from her twenty-four-year-old son, Charles M. Barrett, that he is on his way to the Gallipoli Peninsula with the King's Own Liverpool Regiment.

## FIVE SHIPS RELEASED

London, Sept. 8.—Five steamships which were detained for examination of their cargoes by the British authorities have been released. They are the Norwegian steamship John Blumer, from Baltimore August 23 for Gothenburg; the Danish steamer London, from Philadelphia, August 6, for Copenhagen; the Norwegian steamer Giltre, from Malmö, Sweden, for New Orleans; the Danish steamer Arnold, from Malmö, August 6, for Copenhagen; and the Danish steamer, from New York August 17 for Copenhagen.

## PRESIDENT GOES TO NATIONAL GAME

With Two of His Cabinet Attends Baseball Benefit.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing tucked away their documents and notes on the undersea warfare, the Dumba incident and other perplexing international problems in their respective desks this afternoon and went out to a ball game. For the eighteen innings of two games they forgot there were such countries as Germany and Austria, or that there had ever been steamships called the Hesperian, the Arabic and the Lusitania.

## IMPERIAL FOG GETS HONEST STEVE HET UP

H. I. M. Lebaudy Serves Sheriff in \$150,000 Suit.

"Honest Steve" Pettit, Sheriff of Nassau County, has been annoyed recently by the attentions paid him by Jacques Lebaudy, the man who would be Emperor of the Saharas. Lebaudy moved against the Sheriff yesterday by having him served with a summons in a suit for \$150,000. "Honest Steve" is not quite sure what it is all about.

A young man rushed into the Sheriff's office yesterday, handed him the summons and rushed right out again. The document, made out on a summons of the Federal court, cited the Sheriff to "answer the above complaint to counsel for the plaintiff before September 20." The paper was drawn up by his imperial highness, dated September 6, and signed by him. His address given was P. O. Box 1,665, New York City.

A few nights ago Lebaudy warned the Sheriff of his contemplated action. He called up "Honest Steve" and told him that he could not fool him or infringe on his rights.

"The French government is behind me and we will combine to make you sweat," said Jacques as he hung up the receiver.

## TEUTONS LOSE 8,000 MEN AND 30 GUNS TO CZAR

Petrograd, Sept. 8 (via London, Sept. 9).—Near Ternoopol the Russians have defeated the Third Reserve Division, with an Austrian brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and thirty guns, besides a quick-firer, according to an official statement issued to-night at the War Office.

## German Workers Get Warnings from 136 Liberty Street.

## TOLD THEY FACE TREASON CHARGE

Official Denies Fomenting Strikes—Admits Urging Men to Quit.

## GETS JOBS FOR THEM

Says Embassy Aids "Relief Bureau" and Subscriptions Help Pay Expenses.

When Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, suggested to his government that Austrian subjects might be induced to quit work in ammunition plants Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had already begun work on Dumba lines among Germans in this country.

With the approval of the German Ambassador, Germans employed in munition plants have for more than a month been in receipt of notices that by working in such places they violated the law of Germany and for those who quit work after warning aid has been forthcoming from 136 Liberty Street, where such an employment agency as Dr. Dumba explains he had in mind is in operation.

From that building circulars and letters have been sent out by the hundreds warning German subjects of dire consequences if they continue to work in industries which manufacture war materials for Germany's enemies. Advertisements have been placed in German newspapers throughout the country requesting German workmen to leave such employment and assuring them of financial aid and good positions in "peaceful industries" and asking them to report at once to Herr Hans Liebau, manager of the employment and relief bureau for German subjects who have left their jobs in war munition factories.

Bureau Is Kept Busy.

A reporter for The Tribune found the bureau in room 305. Nothing in its outside appearance suggested it was occupied. There was no name on the door. A small, bearded man with a harsh voice and piercing eyes was standing in the doorway telling a group of men of foreign appearance to report the following day. In answer to a request to see Herr Liebau he abruptly turned, surveyed the questioner with a suspicious look and said:

"Dr. Liebau is not here. I am in charge. What do you want?"

When told reports had been current about the mysterious activities conducted by his office he waived his caller into an inner office, shut the door and said:

"There is nothing mysterious about our business. Everything we do is frank and open. We are here to save Germans from doing wrong. They are doing wrong when they assist in the manufacture of war materials which may kill their own kindred. They are morally guilty of fratricide and legally guilty of treason. We are trying to help them from committing these crimes by securing them other employment in peaceful industries and helping them financially until they are placed."

"The German Embassy naturally is interested in this movement for the good of Germans in America. But the bulk of financial contributions comes from patriotic Germans and German-Americans who realize the justice and righteousness of our cause. Nobody is turned away who shows proof that he has left a job in a factory which is manufacturing the things that kill his countrymen. Since August 4 we have placed more than three hundred men, and there are many hundreds more on our books who are willing to seek other work."

## Call Enterprise Legal.

"Dr. Liebau is rarely here. He is too busy with other enterprises to give much time to this. I am in charge here and I am proud of the work that has been accomplished during the past month."

He explained that he was William Boyes, a German, born of English parents in Germany, and that he was a railroad engineer, who had left Peru in order to join the German army at the outbreak of the war.

"As far as the legal side of our activities is concerned we have made sure beforehand that we have not overstepped our rights," he continued. "No one can charge that we are trying to foment strikes in munition manufacturing concerns. All we are trying to do is to get Germans from assisting in the making of these implements of warfare against Germany. Necessity and the allurements of big wages have prompted many ignorant men to accept work in munition plants. We are trying to make them see the error of their ways. In this attempt we must have the support of every right-thinking person."

## Marcel Duchamps

Whose "Nude Descending a Staircase" held New York's attention a season or two ago, tells in next Sunday's Tribune why America is the place for Art's development.

Abroad standards are fixed, he says, but here we are reaching after new ideas, yearning, striving. Our skyscrapers? Why, he wants a studio in the topmost turret of the highest! It's an intimate, crisp reflection of a very unusual young man's unusual ideas. Reserve next Sunday's paper at your newsdealer's.

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## The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth:  
News—Editorials—Advertisements

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